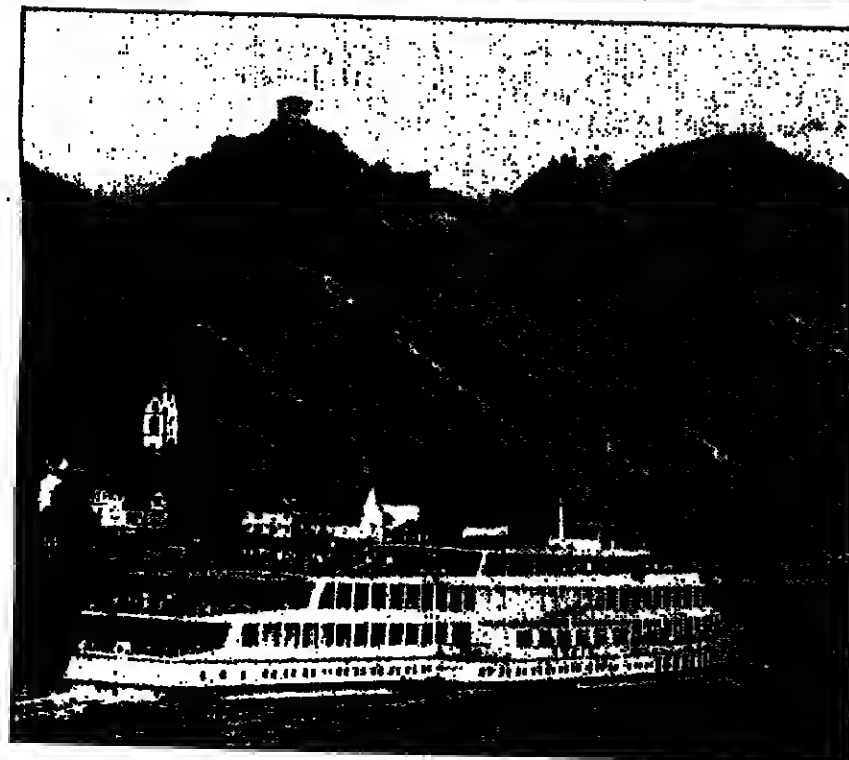
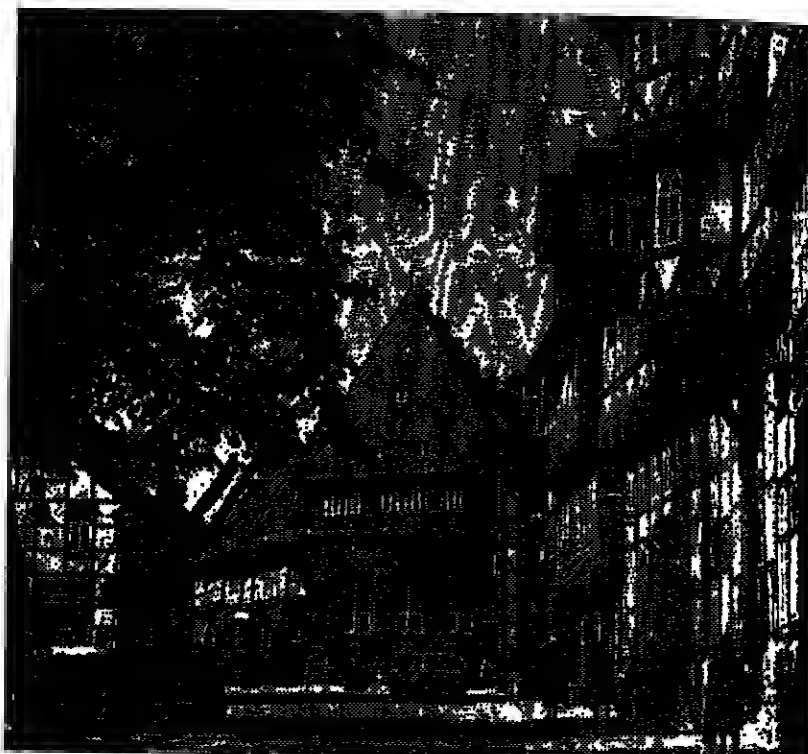
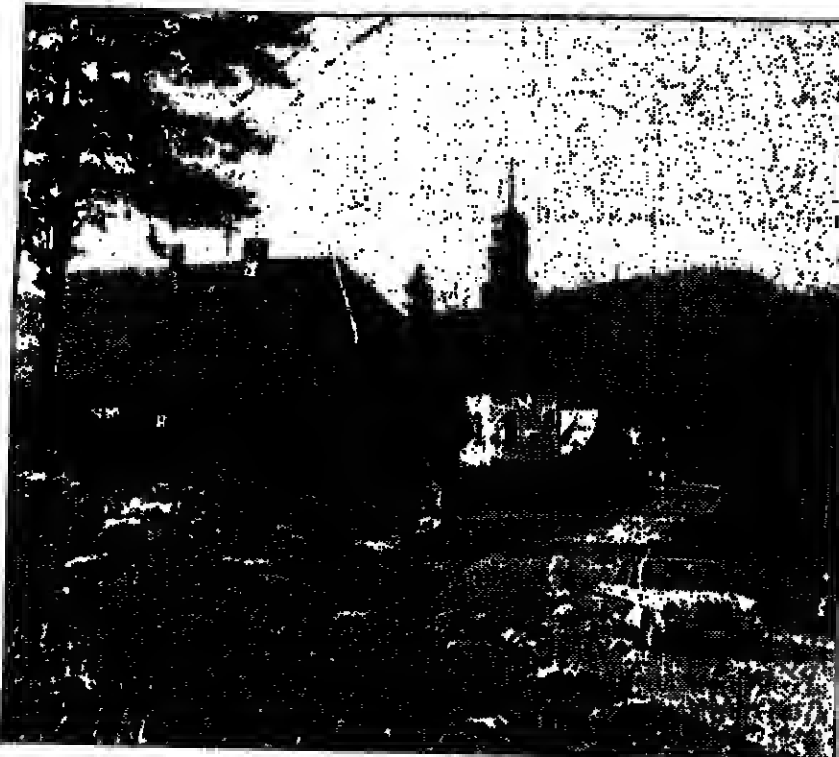


## There are many good reasons for a holiday in Germany



What springs to mind when the names West Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany are mentioned? Streamlined cars and perfect traffic systems, productions lines in factories. Great names in the worlds of art, literature and music?

Of course, but one also thinks of the joy in living, of celebrated pieces and castles, of pulsating city life and the romantic half-timbered houses in sleepy towns, of strolling through secluded forests alone, of invigorating river trips, of adventure and relaxation from the seashores to the mountains.

Whoever you are - whether you travel light or heavy, whether you

are an explorer or an aesthete interested in serious art or bikinis, romanticist or realist - Germany is happy to welcome you. One does not always realise that a holiday in Germany need not be

expensive. Whether he wants to spend 20 DM or 100 DM a day, the holiday maker can be accommodated here. See you soon in the Federal Republic of Germany!

### Holidays in Germany:

Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus  
D 6 Frankfurt/M., Beethovenstr. 69

I would like to get to know the Federal Republic of Germany. Please, send me your general brochure.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

(Please use block letters)



There is unending variety and welcoming hospitality in the Federal Republic of Germany

# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 5 July 1973  
Twelfth Year - No. 586 - By air

C 20725 C

## Prague Treaty is no victory or defeat for either side

In 1929 when Josef Pekar, the grand old man of Czech historians, attempted to interpret the history of his country, he came to the conclusion that painful upheavals bring people to their senses.

Ever since this resigned, yet optimistic vision of the future by the great Prague historian, who is currently being reread by his fellow-countrymen there has been no lack of painful upheavals in Czechoslovakia.

Germany, the cause of the most painful upheavals as a result of which it has forfeited its national unity.

Have people on both sides come to their senses, as Pekar hoped? The treaty now signed by the Foreign Ministers of Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic allows of an optimistic answer to this query.

It does not represent a victory or a defeat for one side or the other. It is a compromise that does, moreover, steer clear of a number of issues. Agreement was only possible by virtue of both sides seeking each other half-way and forgoing immediate, perfect, all-round solutions.

It represents appropriate progress and indeed a partial conclusion of Bonn's policy of détente in Europe.

The 1938 Munich Agreement, which paved the way for Hitler's division of Czechoslovakia, is condemned in the treaty as the result of a threat to use force and, within certain limitations, declared to be null and void.

This does not mean that it was null and

nationality note with dissatisfaction that Hitler's use of force against Czechoslovakia is condemned but not the expulsion of the Germans once the war was over.

The non-mention of the events that occurred in 1945 amounts to non-acknowledgement of claims by people who are now citizens of the Federal Republic against their native country.

The possibility of lodging claims of this kind is, however, generally precluded in comparable pre-war agreements such as the German-Polish liquidation agreement of 1929, which specified that all claims for compensation by Germans no longer domiciled in Poland were to be lodged solely with the Reich government in Berlin.

After the last war there, it will be recalled made compensation awards to refugees.

This country's negotiators can compliment themselves on having incorporated in the treaty the stipulation that it forms no legal basis for material claims by Czechoslovakia, its citizens and institutions, against this country. In other words, this country is under no obligation to make reparations payments.

A further feather in the negotiators' cap is that West Berlin has been included as within the terms of reference of the current agreements.

Issues relating to repatriation of divided families remain a moot point, but in view of the few Germans left in Czechoslovakia this is of less significance than it would be, say, in the case of the Germans still living in Poland.

Only a general mention but a promising one is made of the prospect of economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other cooperation. In this the other side is at least as interested as this country, and the possibilities represent a bona fide chance of overcoming differences of opinion that may yet beset relations.

The treaty with Prague in no way affects Czechoslovakia's membership of the Warsaw Pact and Comecon. Certain



Bohuslav Chmoupek, Czech Foreign Minister with Walter Scheel at Bonn airport on 19 June (Photo: dpa)

## Brandt-Pompidou meeting

The Franco-Federal Republic summit proved a success after all, but not, it must be added, an unqualified success for Helmut Brandt and M. Pompidou.

The two sides came closer together because both were determined to do so, but this does not by a long chalk mean that all differences of opinion have been settled.

To take but one example, the two sides still differ as to the approach Europe should adopt to President Nixon when he visits Brussels this autumn.

The Chancellor and the President reassured one another on the first evening of their talks that they had got off to a better start than sceptical journalists had forecast.

Certainly it was evident from the start that the Germans and the French were intent on exchanging views on major aspects of European developments in a frank and down-to-earth manner the like of which has not been seen for some time.

This atmosphere persisted throughout the two days of talks, leading to a briskness and conciliation in all exchanges and, on two occasions, to what amounted to a European question time at Ministerial level.

Throughout the talks a recurring theme was the timetable on the basis of which European Union is to be established by 1980 as proposed by President Pompidou at the Paris summit of the Nine.

Then there was the issue of a common European approach to not only the United States and the Gatt talks but also, on a long-term basis, towards defence policy.

The two sides have drawn closer together. France talked in terms clearly more flexible than hitherto. Bonn and Paris agreed that Europe must adopt a joint stand in the forthcoming Gatt talks with the United States and that a common energy policy must be evolved.

Even now a uniform security policy will prove a tougher nut to crack, though.

(Die Welt, 23 June 1973)

### IN THIS ISSUE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS Page 2  
Brezhnev-Nixon talks unlike previous US-USSR contacts

CRIME Page 4  
Legislation lags behind modern methods of crime detection

THE ECONOMY Page 7  
First signs that economic brakes are biting

THE ARTS Page 11  
Liebermann bows out with a milestone in Hamburg

MEDICINE Page 13  
People eat too much of the wrong thing, experts claim

And from the moment pen was put to paper, though, which Prague demanded but Bonn was unable to concede, if only because it was not a bilateral agreement and this country could only declare it to be null and void in respect of discussions on relations between Bonn and Prague.

Incidentally, the Prague negotiators were also anxious to secure limitations to the declaration of nullity and invalidity. The Czechs succeeded in ensuring that certain provisos applied to the war and occupation years.

Famous Czech citizens of Gannan



Chancellor Brandt and President Pompidou at Schloss Garmisch on 21 June



## ■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Brezhnev-Nixon talks unlike previous US-USSR contacts

Leonid Brezhnev, the second Soviet leader to cross the Atlantic, took care not to make a song and dance about his arrival in the United States. Was his pussy-footing deliberately intended to underline the difference between himself and his ebullient, vociferous predecessor?

Regardless of Mr. Brezhnev's intentions it was evident that not a mere fourteen years but an entire epoch separates the summit talks at Camp David between Nixon and Brezhnev now and Eisenhower and Khrushchev in 1959.

"I am not here as a beggar but as the representative of a great people," Nikita Khrushchev told a gathering of US businessmen in New York in September 1959.

Has continued in an even more pointed fashion, telling his audience, "You may rest assured that the Soviet Union will hold its own in economic competition. It will draw level with you and overtake you."

Khrushchev's visit to the United States may have taken place against the background of "peaceful coexistence," the sounding-out of prospects of intensified economic and technological cooperation between "the two countries in the world that possess real power."

But on the quiet the Soviet Union was mistaken by either scruples or doubts in its firm conviction that it would stand head and shoulders above the United States by 1970 and then proceed to "bury capitalism."

There could be no mistaking the discord in this study in coexistence between the United States and the Soviet Union. Hardly had Nikita Khrushchev returned home from America but the mark he had made was swept by the chill winds of cold war.

The negative spirit of the age proved more powerful than the spirit of Camp David, which gave up the ghost before ever getting off the ground. The summit dialogue with Moscow commenced by President Eisenhower came to a dead end, hamstringed by irreconcilable interests and rivalry between the two systems.

This state of affairs was remedied neither by the rock-hard Vienna tête-à-tête of 1961 between Nikita Khrushchev and John F. Kennedy nor by the uneventful encounter between President Johnson and Soviet Premier Kosygin in Glassboro in the summer of 1967.

Relations between the two great powers retained the characteristics of a duel rather than those of a duel.

Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev have an easier time of it than their predecessors in this respect. They are not handicapped by the debris of, say, the 1959 Foreign Ministers' conference, which utterly failed to bridge the deadlock on Berlin and Germany, the two major issues of the day.

Their talks do not take place against the background of a Paris summit conference that has failed to come about, as in 1961, or against that of two red-hot crises in the Middle East and Vietnam, as in 1967.

In American soil, free from the oppressive heritage of the Cold War end, as far as can be judged, with no new trouble spots in the offing, the President and the General Secretary are able to continue the work jointly commenced in Moscow in May 1972, the forging of a new relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

It is based on strategic stalemate and the mutual inability to survive a nuclear war embodied in the Salt agreements. It does not hold forth the prospect of an

end to US-Soviet rivalry but it does promise more lasting cooperation and less spiralling confrontation.

Mr. Brezhnev's American connection has already been consolidated by a number of factors. What is new is that Moscow now seems prepared to pay a price for détente with Washington.

In the characteristic Soviet style of old Mr. Khrushchev sought to bring about his relaxation of tension at the other side's expense only end without the slightest concession on his own part.

On Berlin, on the mining of North Vietnamese ports on the eve of President Nixon's visit to Moscow and on the abolition of the tax payable by Jewish emigrants prior to his own visit to the United States Mr. Brezhnev has shown himself to be willing to compromise.

America as currently portrayed on Soviet propaganda is certainly a revelation. The erstwhile Ugly American is no longer in evidence. Wergata is conspicuous by its absence and even the bloodsuckers and warmongers of Wall Street, old friends indeed, have been restyled bankers for peace.

The extent to which the Soviet Union has opened its doors to its arch-rival is staggering. Over the past twelve months more agreements have been concluded, ranging from Pepsi Cola to petroleum, from joint research on the ocean bed to joint ventures into space, and more American businessmen have journeyed to and from Moscow than at any time since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1933.

The other factor that sounds a new note is the style of General Secretary Brezhnev's US visit. Khrushchev stomped from coast to coast, boasting, uttering veiled threats and combining popular diplomacy and political tourism. Brezhnev keeps to the political business in hand, steering clear of folklore and show business.

But are coexistence and cooperation between America and Russia more than skin-deep? Does Mr. Brezhnev seriously

## DIE ZEIT

mean what he says? How permanent will his détente policy prove to be?

The two Superpowers' interest in extending cooperation and putting a damper on mutual rivalry increased as their worldwide Messianic targets came a cropper and trouble mounted on their respective home fronts.

The United States, representing the free world, was disillusioned by Vietnam, the run on the dollar and social problems that proved impossible of solution.

The Soviet Union, which under Khrushchev still felt that as the standard-bearer of world Communism it was within a stone's throw of final victory, had its illusions dispelled by the break with China, an increasing number of rifts within its sphere of influence and growing economic insufficiency defying attempts to reach a single-handed solution.

The Big Two have, then, been drawn closer together not by their strength but by their weaknesses. Their new joint approach is based on the realization that there are limits to their power.

The conclusions recently reached in this context by Soviet US expert Arbatov as regards the United States likewise bear witness to the current Kremlin leadership's realization of the situation obtaining in respect of the Soviet Union.

Firstly, he noted, the days of successful

international policing actions and swift successes in small-scale wars are over.

Secondly, further increases in military might and arms stockpiles no longer result in an increase in political power.

Thirdly, the international role and influence of both the United States and the Soviet Union are accordingly dependent less on their respective output of missiles, divisions or international political muscle-flexing than on their ability to cope with political challenges at home. The main criteria of long-term US-Soviet détente exist and are themselves long-term in nature because the respective weaknesses on which they are based cannot be eliminated overnight.

Tids is what Soviet America-watcher Arbatov means when he says that the current trend towards relaxation of tension is firmly entrenched in objective realities and attributable to a fundamental new inter-relationship of forces in the international arena.

This is not merely an academic exercise; it represents a sober assessment of the situation, with an admixture of ideology. It forms the basis of Leonid Brezhnev's entire détente strategy. In the framework of which he is offering the West and the United States long-term economic interdependence and guarantees of coexistence transcending by far the renunciation of nuclear confrontation which was as far as Nikita Khrushchev was prepared to go.

Mr. Brezhnev has both long-term intentions and long-term targets, but is he genuinely in a position to put them into practice and render his strategy operative?

The crucial question is not whether America is better equipped to cope with innovations and dialectical jerks but whether Russia with its domestic discomforts is in a position to come to terms with the new relationship.

The Soviet Union will need to make not only foreign policy but also domestic concessions. Sweeping economic reforms will shake the foundations of established power structures and comprehensive arm cuts will make mincemeat of traditional security concepts and put the dogmatists' backs up.

So far Mr. Brezhnev has managed to circumvent both steps, but neither will be avoidable in the long run if Moscow really does decide in favour of détente in the shape of large-scale economic cooperation.

The Soviet Union will never be able to bridge its modernisation gap solely by means of imported technology and on borrowed money, particularly since Washington will prove too hard a bargainer to live entirely up to the Soviet Union's big deal expectations.

The acid test of Mr. Brezhnev's relaxation of tension has yet to come, and its outcome will determine both his fate and the extent of the new relationship between Moscow and Washington.

Whatever happens, the two powers will maintain a special bilateral relationship of international significance. This is something on which the Europeans can bank. The prospects for ties between the Big Two in the seventies have been outlined by George Kennan as follows: "Somewhere between the intimacy we cannot reach and the war we do not want to wage there lies a midfield of far safer and more pleasant relations than hitherto." This is a prospect that ought to suit Europe too.

Andreas Kohlschütter

(Die Zeit, 22 June 1973)

## Permanent Salt agreement not far off

One era is coming to a close, another is beginning. Next year the United States and the Soviet Union propose to sign an unlimited treaty limiting their respective strategic weapons to a balanced level.

The decision has been made by President Nixon and General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. The ball is now in the court of the diplomats and military gathered around the Salt negotiating table.

What they have in mind is a qualitative and quantitative limitation in weapons mass destruction followed by further reductions. The details will prove to be of course.

Judged in terms of political practice, the sixties, though, the distance covered is considerable. It is not to be since American politicians sought out the Soviet Union by means of arms race, which, incidentally, they fairly satisfactorily.

But how much did the exercise? The United States was the first to test the atom bomb, the first to have hydrogen bomb, to have intercontinental ballistic missiles, nuclear submarine strategic bombers and nuclear aircraft carriers. The Soviet Union has since followed suit.

The permanent Salt agreement is the offering will not entirely put further nuclear arms race. The Brezhnev agreement expressly allows modernisation of arms, although there to be certain limitations to big stockpiles up to the minute.

The historic turning-point, though, that neither of the two superpowers now intent on establishing an supremacy. Each acknowledges security requirements of the other, keen on containing arms expenditure.

In Clause Six of the agreement slides also declare their readiness to conclude additional separate treaties to the projected Salt agreement. At this can conceivably mean an agreement on banning underground nuclear tests.

The progress achieved in the second round of Nixon-Brezhnev talks is self-evident, the two powers have contracted in a second agreement to cooperate in peaceful exploitation of atomic energy for the next ten years.

The first item on this particular agenda is controlled nuclear fusion. In research the Soviet Union is one of the United States. What could be greater sense than the two joining forces for the transition from thermonuclear hydrogen devices to the peaceful utilisation of controlled nuclear fusion?

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 June 1973)

## The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reincke, Editor: Otto Holms, Editor: Alexander Zerk, English language sub-editor: Odo H. H. Distribution Manager: Georgina von Pöhl, Advertising Manager: Peter Brockmann, Friedrich Reincke Verlag GmbH, 23 Sothen, Aachen, Hamburg 78, Tel.: 22 31, Fax: 22 4723, Bonn bureau: Konrad Kuchel, 68 Adenauerstr., 53 Bonn, Tel.: 24 81 31, Fax: 00 85395.

Advertising rates list No. 10 - Annual subscription DM 25. Printed by Krieger Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei, Hamburg-Barmbek. Distributed in USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc., 240 West 37 Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints are published in cooperation with editorial staffs of leading newspapers and magazines. The GERMAN TRIBUNE also publishes a complete translation of the original text, if requested, and a supplementary article, selected from German periodicals.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number which appears on the left per to the left of your address.

HOME AFFAIRS  
Budget passed quietly

The Bundestag has always made heavy weather of budget discussions. Traditional demands that these debates should take the form of a basic catalogue of the financial state of affairs of the country and should set the framework for the next term of office of the government have always been met with an expression of the impossibility of such aims. Individual specific facts cannot be checked accurately and legal requirements mean that no new account can be placed on the rough outlines of the budget as published.

The noise of battle that rang through earlier budget debates was often quite out of proportion to the concrete substance of the subject matter, and last year the budget was ratified so late - in fact not till the end of the year in question - that it did not serve the government at all as an aid to mapping out finances. Its whole purpose was destroyed when it was used as the instrument by which premature elections were forced on the Bundestag.

It is therefore of great benefit to the country that this year's budget discussion passed off without being artificially blown up out of all proportion and without reaching any real climax. It was passed quickly and quietly.

It seems as if we are seeing the guiding hand of the new Opposition leader Karl Frenken already. In the former Chancellor and Economic Affairs Minister Ludwig Erhard was given a chance to issue a warning against the process of following out the free-market economy.

His suggestion that the proceeds of the value-added tax should be "put through the paper shredder" has a certain aim in mind, even though it may be controversial.

The central and Federal state governments are far more concerned about the key to the distribution of this surcharge, which is a main point of contention, than the later distribution of the funds, which will serve to heat up the economy.

The fact that the CDU/CSU has rejected nearly all the government's budgets has not been because of any malice on their part, but simply because the Opposition usually expresses its discontent at government policies by rejecting that government's budget.

It is a hint on domestic and foreign policy scores and an offer of cooperation that has made the Opposition renounce this policy in the case of the defence budget. Opposition criticism can only take an air of importance if it protects itself against allegations of being the perpetual denier.

(Our Tagespiegel, 20 June 1973)

## FDP Bavarian group meets in peace in Regensburg

No other word was used so often and so gladly at the meeting of the Bavarian wing of the FDP as "consolidation". Since that is what the party has now achieved, pride at this achievement is quite understandable.

The FDP's Bavarian group made headlines for many years for the wrong reasons - a bitter trench warfare between the two wings, which almost crippled the group politically. But today harmony reigns in FDP Bavaria; and as General Secretary Eberhard said in Regensburg, he is "simply delighted" at the peace.

It goes without saying that in the past years the basic political standpoints and the vastly differing characters of the members of the Bavarian group have not changed drastically and swept aside all the fuel that stoked the fires of conflict.



Egon Bahr, Federal Republic Minister without portfolio and Michael Kohl, GDR State Secretary (left), exchanging deeds of ratification of the Basic Treaty in Bonn on 20 June (Photo: dpa)

## Constitutional court gains prestige from unanimous verdict

With its rejection of the second appeal by the Federal State of Bavaria for an interim injunction against the Basic Treaty between the Federal Republic and German Democratic Republic the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe cleared the way for ratification documents to be exchanged with the GDR. This was a decision which the Court did not take lightly.

The deliberations of the Court judges were made amid a situation of conflict in which the government had become embroiled.

Rejection of the interim injunction, which would have meant a last-minute postponement of the exchange of the deeds of ratification, could, in certain circumstances, bind the government to a treaty that could possibly force them to infringe the provisions of Basic Law.

On the other hand if the government had been forced in these circumstances to go against constitutional provisions the inter-State conflict that could arise would have had to be remedied by an amendment to Basic Law. Alteration of the contents of the Treaty would no longer be in the hands of the Bonn government alone.

The Constitutional Court judges may have been motivated by the consideration that the Bonn government could not in any circumstances find a reason for acquiescing itself from observance of the provisions of Basic Law.

The Court's decision was obviously prompted by considerations of what would happen if there were a delay to the exchange of ratification documents. The

Bonn government was not able to prove all the ramifications of the detrimental consequences it claimed would arise from non-ratification, but on the other hand Bavaria's representatives were not able to put convincingly their case that any such detrimental outcome could be repaired without lasting damage to the State.

In this respect the government's arguments were put across more convincingly than those of Bavaria. This was clearly indicated by the first rejection of Bavaria's appeal for an interim injunction. This, likewise, was unanimous, but only because Bonn was not able to say exactly when the exchange of ratification documents should take place, and therefore there was no apparent "danger in delay".

On that occasion four judges additionally expressed the dangers of impeding the Basic Treaty. And the way the government pleaded its case was enough to convince the other judges.

One of the arguments was already well known. It would only be possible for the Federal Republic to gain admission to the United Nations simultaneously with the GDR if the exchange of ratification documents took place on 20 June. For at the session of the Security Council due for the next day the decision on the entry of the German States was to take place.

Delaying the Basic Treaty until, say, 31 July - the proposed day on which the Constitutional Court would make its final decision on any way or the other about the validity of the Treaty in Basic Law - would have led to the grotesque situation of the GDR's presumably being accepted into the United Nations while the Federal Republic was left on the doorstep.

The unanimous decision by the Federal Constitutional Court has added greatly to its prestige. The suspicion had become widespread that the judges based their decisions on their own political leanings and not so much according to the letter of the Law. This dangerous assumption has been killed off by the unanimous vote.

All the more merit weight can be given to the verdict in its main point. Even if this verdict can no longer hold up the course of events, since the Federal Constitutional Court will no longer be responsible after the exchange of ratification documents and only an international court can then step in, this verdict will be of major significance in intra-State relationships and for the legal position of the Federal Republic in negotiations for treaties that will follow in the wake of this one.

Hans-Jochen Zenker  
(Nordwest-Zeitung, 19 June 1973)

## CDU's alternative wealth plan

Competition is good for business. Following the programmes for wealth policy put forward by the SPD and FDP, allowing the workers to have a share in the means of production and profits of industry, the CDU has now come up with its formula for the accumulation of capital in private hands.

The Burgbacher Plan, which provided for a separate "investment wage" on top of the normal working wage, and which has been on the stocks for many years now, was no longer considered a satisfactory alternative to the plans put forward by the other parties. The commission on "wealth and capital accumulation" of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group has, therefore, now come up with a more comprehensive concept.

While the SPD and FDP want the workers to share collectively in the growing means of production via a fund, the "union" parties' programme proposes "personal participation of the labour force in the profits and means of production of industry and commerce."

Although the members of the commission were agreed on this aim they could not reach agreement on the best method of arriving at it.

Most of them were of the opinion that the worker should be a partner to the source of the capital and have a right to a share of "residual profits" (after deduction of the employers' salaries and a premium to offset risk).

The conservative minority, on the other hand, stuck to the view that workers should only have a right to a share in profits if they were partners in the company and thereby shared the burden of risk.

This and other points that have been a source of conflict on the commission will have to be discussed by the party conference in the autumn in Hamburg. If the conference manages to thwart those who have not yet realised that capital accumulation schemes are one of the most important matters in domestic policy today and decides in favour of the commission's findings the CDU can praise itself for having found a convincing alternative to the plans of the government Coalition. But there will still be some thrust and parry over details.

For the moment the "union" parties are still sitting on those uncomfortable opposition benches and have no chance of turning good intentions into the law of the land. But the SPD, too, will not be able to put its plans into action overnight. The growing opposition of the FDP to the guideline drawn up by the SPD at its congress in Hanover means that a swift decision is not likely.

The Free Democrats protest most strongly at the massive accumulation of capital in a fund, the lack of self-determination being granted workers involved in the scheme, which is regarded as underestimating their maturity, and the danger that the fund would become a power tool of the unions. It is to be hoped that when the Coalition gets down to discussing this subject the FDP will not weaken at the knees over these points.

It is also to be hoped that employers will use the time remaining to make their own suggestions for capital accumulation in the hands of their employees, suggestions that can be taken seriously, that is.

But even if individual firms - such as Braun Melsungen; recently - continue to devise voluntary schemes for participation of their workers in profits the group of progressive employers is still too small to influence the proceedings. Businessmen should, therefore, pull up their socks and take the chance of utilising the breathing space allowed them by the Coalition's hesitancy. It may be their last chance.

Michael Jungblut  
(Die Zeit, 22 June 1973)



2):



## ■ COMMON MARKET

## EEC accused of forming regional trading blocs

In the interim phase of new negotiations for a liberalisation of world trade many observers have a vision of great regional trading areas and an increased number of blocs in international economics forming.

Lateral ties between trading groups are, however, much more widespread than such black-and-white visions suggest. Behind the melancholy longing for liberal world trade of the old school there are definite vested interests at work.

The trade policy of EEC members has been conducted outside national boundaries since 1 January this year and is now subject to the Community Trading Policy.

Agreements on cooperation, general economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation, however, are not expressly subject to the previous procedure of consultation and communal trading policies of the Community.

It is quite possible to slip through this back door. Moscow still reasons that there is a chance of reaching agreements on trade in a veiled form, passing them off as cooperation treaties. How far this chicanery succeeds will be decided by the degree of solidarity and the hardness of the vested interests in the EEC camp.

Whereas the EEC is supposed to operate with a unified concept in dealings with countries of the Communist Bloc the room for manoeuvre of Eastern European countries is fairly wide, even though they are supposed to be subject to the strict rules of Comecon. There are no bloc-to-bloc negotiations. The smaller Comecon countries in particular are stretching out their feelers, as has been noted already in Brussels.

This is an indication of a remarkable contradiction. Members of the Communist economic bloc, whose opportunities for practising multilateral treaty-making among their centrally administered economies will remain tightly controlled in future and who can only take a bilateral path with a more-or-less operational incorporation of such foreign trade in their overall economic planning, are nevertheless permitted to negotiate with "an imperially coordinated trade treaty monopoly" to use the Soviet terminology.

This is not likely to alter in the foreseeable future. The Comecon meeting that ended recently confirmed this.

The governments of the nine EEC countries plan in future to hold consultations before making domestic political decisions that impinge on European interests. An order to this effect is contained in a report advocating greater political cooperation which the EEC Foreign Ministers approved in basic outline at a meeting in Luxembourg on 5 June.

The Ministers also approved the setting up of teleprinter links between each of the Foreign Ministries of EEC countries as from 1 July this year.

Among the other proposals, which still have to be accepted by the respective governments are:

1. Closer cooperation of the embassies of EEC States in foreign countries.
2. The formation of a planning staff to work out joint agreements on long-term affairs.
3. Where appropriate the strengthening of the presidency of the EEC Council of Ministers, which alternates every six months by a subsidiary staff of officials from other EEC countries, a kind of "mini-secretariat".

It is not easy to fit such a constellation of trade policies into the traditional scheme of things. Relationships between the EEC and Comecon are at present of minor interest on account of the relatively modest proportion of foreign trade. The future structure of relationships between the United States and Europe is of far greater significance.

In his latest report on foreign policy President Nixon accused the EEC of practising regional autonomy in the economic sphere, while the United States continued to subscribe to the integrity of "an open international system".

This American displeasure at a development in Europe whose integrating effect has been greeted as relaxing a political burden, but whose economic emphases are increasingly being regarded as disruptive, is on the increase. This is

## African government leaders in Brussels

The EEC Council of Ministers has invited the governments of nineteen African States originally having associate membership, as well as nineteen British Commonwealth countries from Africa, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean to a conference in Brussels on 25 and 26 July.

According to a clause in Britain's entry treaty to the Common Market all these countries will be able to take associate membership of the EEC from 1975.

While Paris and some of the former French colonies associated with the EEC would like a renewal of the so-called Yaounde associate-membership agreement some of the Commonwealth countries as well as a section of the British public see this form of association as a "system of neo-Colonialism".

The EEC Council of Ministers has decided after numerous debates to leave open the form that future cooperation is to take in its invitation to those States that are eligible for obtaining associate membership. There was agreement in principle that each of the invited developing countries should have in practice four possibilities to choose from:

1. Association of the Yaounde type with trade advantages and communal development aid.

## EEC wants more political cooperation

The committee, which has been in existence for two-and-a-half years and on which the political directors of the EEC Foreign Ministries meet for regular talks, is to receive the official title "political committee of the member States of the European Communities".

This committee works outside the scope of the Community treaties and forms the kernel of political cooperation between member States.

Differences of opinion between France and other EEC countries marked the discussions of the Foreign Ministers on the future relationship between the Community and the United States of America. Three months before President Nixon's planned trip to Europe there is still no agreement here on the nature of the dialogue. While most EEC countries

becoming all the more marked the more America's foreign policy is determined by international economic factors.

American complaints about the increasing build-up of blocs in world trade contains a good deal of pragmatism. What is sold in Washington under the brand name "liberalism" reveals itself in the new American trading legislation draft as a collection of self-granted opportunities to meddle in trading policies, the implementation of which would be made dependent on domestic economic difficulties or disruptions to the balance of payments.

Not only trade-policy considerations at a government level are decisive, as the attitude of the American trade unions has shown. They are tending to give up their traditional liberal standpoint and take an increasingly restrictive line. Import quotas should be imposed, they feel, so that foreign competition cannot make inroads into old and endangered industries in which a large proportion of union members are employed.

Numerous developing countries have lured their economies more and more on the European Community, particularly countries in Africa. They have weighed up the advantages and cashed in.

Continued on page 7

## EEC works on new Mediterranean trade policy

At a meeting on 4 June in Luxembourg the EEC Council of Ministers gave a more specific shape to its plans to set up a free-trade zone between the European Community and the Mediterranean countries by the end of the seventies.

The agreement will in the main concern trade in industrial produce and products as well as financial aid. The difficulties involved, however, in the agricultural sector. These problems are to be discussed later in the presence of Agriculture Ministers.

As far as industrial trading with Israel is concerned the Community will propose that by 1978 customs duties on eighty per cent of products should be whittled away. Where certain highly sensitive industrial products are concerned, it would be permitted to levy customs duties to be extended to but not more than twenty per cent of the total a further extension in 1985 would be permitted these countries.

The Community is, however, not about the conditions it wishes to impose on these arrangements. Practically all Med. countries have expressed an interest in coming to terms, and so the EEC Foreign Minister van Elsdonk, President of the Council, admonished colleagues to exercise caution.

Where petroleum products are concerned the Council has agreed in principle that the three Maghreb countries, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, as well as Israel and Spain, should be offered a duty-free delivery ceiling. If this had been reached a special deal by the Council would be needed for new customs duties could be introduced.

The Council of Ministers also progressed over the chapter concerning the Maghreb countries and Malta in the framework of an overall Mediterranean concept for cooperation in financial aid. Among the ideas considered are low rates of interest loans, or, within limits, non-repayable subsidies. The Federal Republic, concerned that such measures would be financed from Community funds.

In order to achieve the aims of Mediterranean policy conceived as an overall concept more generous regulations regarding agricultural trading are required. On this point member States so far shown little interest in grant concessions.

Agriculture Ministers, who are expected to pave the way to this part of the overall complex, met recently in Luxembourg. The results of their deliberations together with the recommendations thrown up by Italy, which wants to protect itself against competition from other Med. Countries, are to be discussed over later with the Foreign Ministers.

The Foreign Ministers for their part turned their attention first of all to the preparation of a new worldwide round of talks within the Gatt framework.

Hans Apel, State Secretary to the Federal Foreign Office, is confident of a rapprochement of France, with its high protectionist outlook, and other member countries. He said that it was possible to sympathise with the French viewpoint that further currency upheavals would undermine attempts to facilitate trade. On the other hand he felt that France should show some understanding, and not impede the wishes of the EEC at the start of a new round of Gatt negotiations.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 6 June 1973)

## ■ THE ECONOMY

## First signs that economic brakes are biting

The rate at which consumer prices are increasing accelerated again in May. But still there is a chance for this trend to be reversed. The so-called early-warning signals that the economic brakes are beginning to bite — and prices, particularly consumer prices, are not among these initial signs — show that the Bundesbank is having its first noticeable effects.

As a result of the massive increase in interest rates (retains of fixed-interest bonds have in the past four months shot up to over ten per cent, for instance) there has been a cutback in home loans — new mortgages granted by banks were down by five per cent in March and twenty per cent in April.

According to the latest economic survey by the Ifo economic research institute the climate in the building trade has started to worsen compared with the preceding months. The building trade is particularly sensitive to economic trends, and, after allowances have been made for seasonal fluctuations, orders for new

hauling and civil engineering have dropped since December last.

All in all important ups and downs, with seasonal variations ironed out by the statisticians, seem to indicate that the boom has passed its peak. Since January the in-coming orders to industry in this country have been falling, if the natural pick-up after the winter is cancelled out statistically.

This applies to all important branches of the economy, for raw materials producers and producer goods, for consumer items and for the capital investment goods industries. In-coming orders still more than cover orders already completed, but month by month this gap is being closed.

Of course we should not overlook the fact that this decline has started from an extremely high peak. So these first signs of the downhill run by no means signify a relaxation of tension. But they could be the beginnings of the significant cooling off. Since January production has been virtually stagnant in all branches of the economy (with seasonal fluctuations again ironed out). The fact that production capacities are being used to the full has played its part in this stagnation, of course.

Even on the labour market, which is generally only affected by economic trends at a very late date, there seem to be signs that the situation of over-employment is breaking down gradually. According to the figures (seasonal fluctuations ironed out) available up till April the number of people unemployed has increased steadily since January. The number of situations vacant has regularly declined.

The shift in monetary volumes that lies behind these statistics shows signs of tending in the right direction. The expansion of cash and sight deposits appears to have been considerably checked compared with earlier figures.

The annual growth rates (seasonal shifts

## Food prices — up, up, up

Food prices went up again between April and May, and in May they were 11.1 per cent higher than at the same time last year. According to the Federal Yearly of Food, products that were dependent on the weather and crop yields were as much as 28.2 per cent dearer last year.

Between April and May fruit went up by 6.8 per cent, potatoes by 18.5 and poultry by 1.8 per cent. Only vegetables were cheaper, 5.8 per cent down on the previous month.

The highest increase over May 1972 was in the case of potatoes, up by a massive 91.8 per cent. Beef, vegetables and fruit showed price rises of between twenty and thirty per cent.

All in all important ups and downs, with seasonal variations ironed out by the

(Handelsblatt, 14 June 1973)

Without a vote against the Bundestag passed the amendment to this country's monopolies legislation on 14 June. The main points of the amendment are abolition of price maintenance on branded goods, improved supervision to prevent abuses with regard to price recommendations, a ban on collusion measures, implementation of a monopolies commission, preventive merger controls and tighter supervision of companies that have a dominant position on any market.

The spiritual father of the free market economy based on fair competition, Ludwig Erhard, found resale price maintenance a thorn in the flesh. In 1965 he then Economic Affairs Minister Kurt Kieser described "the privilege of price maintenance" as being incompatible with the principle of fair competition.

His attempt to abolish RPM failed in the Bundestag as did the first draft of a similar bill from Karl Schiller's ministry in the Federal Cabinet in 1968.

Now RPM has gone. After initial resistance from the FDP the parliamentary parties of the government coalition have agreed a ban on price maintenance into the government's Bill of amendment to the monopolies legislation. Remaining price maintenance must be phased out by the end of this year, and when the

## RPM abolition — a new deal for the customer

amendment comes into force no new cases of RPM may be registered.

Reports show that at the end of last year there were 174,283 branded articles from 810 companies subject to price fixing in this country. These were reported to the monopolies authorities. These articles had to be sold at the price their manufacturer specified.

If weak links were discovered in the chain from manufacturer to consumer and the producer was unable to control the price at which the consumer would purchase an article RPM was lifted. Even though RPM has gone and the effect of price recommendations will be lessened as part of Bonn's stabilisation programme this does not mean that a miracle of lower prices and greater stability will be performed. Defendants of RPM and experts who warn against entertaining too many hopes about the stabilisation effect of this amendment point out that in the average shopping basket for a family with two children only five to ten per cent of

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

smoothed out) dropped from fifteen per cent in the third quarter of 1972 to twelve per cent in the fourth quarter of last year and to 8.5 per cent in the first three months of this year. As the Bundesbank states in its monetary and credit statistics for April this development has obviously been continuing.

Company profits — contrary to a widely expressed belief — have not been adding fuel to the fire of this boom. According to the association of employers in the metalworking industries profits in the metal industry would have to increase by one hundred per cent if the extremely high returns of the great boom year 1969 were to be equalled. In fact profits would have to improve by thirty to 35 per cent if the achievements of the "by no means satisfactory year 1970" were to be caught up with. The predicted increase in income from business activities for 1973 as forecast by the committee of experts (seventeen per cent of 1972 figures) cannot be compared with the profits achieved in the metalworking industries.

This is not so surprising, since the most important items on the costs side of the balance sheet, wages and salaries, are on the rise. At the beginning of this year wage-scale agreements were at a reasonable level of around 8.5 per cent, but these have long since ceased to be reliable guidelines. At present increases of eleven and twelve per cent are not uncommon. Actual incomes are even higher, that is to say including voluntary extras, overtime rates and the like.

In industry the average increase in the amount paid per employee has increased from seven per cent in the third quarter of 1972, via eleven per cent in the fourth quarter of last year to something like fourteen per cent in the first three months of this year. In the first quarter of 1973 in the economy as a whole incomes rose more steeply than the proceeds of business activities and from investments.

Today the rising trend in wage increases is one of the tricky points that is likely to undermine the Bundesbank's squeeze and the progress the government hopes to make with its stabilisation policies.

Another risk to stabilisation intentions is government spending. The recently published figures for government spending this year showing an increase of 0.6 per cent have been criticised by some observers as having been "manipulated". If it is true that the actual increase is even higher the State is obviously setting a wretched example!

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 13 June 1973)

## New 'name your price' law

Prices must be more clearly displayed by law. From 1 July service industries will have to let customers know their charges by clear displays. This applies for example to banks and savings banks, agents, filling stations, car repair shops, parking lots and car washes.

Workshops: Hourly labour charges must be displayed and a list of the forty most common repair jobs with the average amount of time they take must be hung in a place where it can be readily seen by customers.

Agents: Fees must be quoted, even in newspaper insertions. When rents are quoted the percentage to be paid to the agent must be stated.

Banks: Interest rates must be displayed on the counter where the customer can readily see them.

Talks are still in progress with representatives of other service industries. Basically the price a customer is expected to pay must be on show. Infringement of this legislation can lead to fines of up to 50,000 Marks.

(Krieger Nachrichten, 25 May 1973)

## Attitudes to ads surveyed

Forty-nine per cent of consumers in this country say that advertising for most products is credible. However, 45 per cent claim they do not believe most ads, according to a survey carried out by GfK consumer research, Nuremberg, on the attitude of the man-in-the-street to modern marketing methods.

Fifty-six per cent of consumers say that the difference in quality between different brands of the same product is rarely of much consequence, while 38 per cent feel that different brands often differ widely.

Young people and those with a higher level of education tended to be far more critical of advertising methods than others interviewed.

GfK concludes that West Germans are not vastly different in their attitudes to advertising, fair competition, pricing policies and services from Americans, as a similar survey in the United States indicated. But one essential difference was that in America the consumer was far more aware in his or her purchases of merits and defects of what was on offer.

(Handelsblatt, 30 May 1973)

## More firms go bust

In the first quarter of this year 1,378 companies in this country had to declare their inability to meet their commitments to bankruptcy courts. This represents a seven-per-cent increase on the corresponding period of 1972. An even greater increase in this period of economic boom has been noted in the number of "seven-figure failures", bankruptcies with over a million Marks in debts unpaid. This was the case in the failure of 105 companies, an increase of 25 per cent.

The spectre of bankruptcy lurked in transport and communications sector and the building trade most noticeably in this period.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 25 May 1973)

Continued from page 8

Other partners in world trade, particularly the United States, feel they have been discriminated against. This is the reverse side of the coin.

Furthermore there is the question of whether the pull of the large and traditional customers will hamper even further the already underdeveloped beginnings of integration of the markets in developing countries.

(Handelsblatt, 13 June 1973)

Christian Richter  
(Neue Hannoversche, 13 June 1973)



## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

# Computers and 3D dominate cartographers congress

Stöhrer Stadt-Anzeiger

Three-dimensional maps are here to stay. In an exhibition at the Munich cartographers' conference, which was attended by 800 specialists from fourteen countries, the first maps showing all kinds of country in its natural dimensions were on show.

"It is as though you were flying overhead at a height of a few hundred metres in a helicopter," Munich cartographer Dr. Heinz Köster commented. "What you see depends on the angle of vision. It may be the pinnacles of the Watzmann massif or, at an even higher altitude, Königssee, bathed in light of an encircling red."

Previous three-dimensional maps based on the anaglyphic principle have been reminiscent of the 3D toys of childhood. But the latest kind dispense with the 3D spectacles and do not depend for their effect on one particular camera location and angle.

This latest venture into optical illusion is yet another outcome of laser research. It has been developed by the government-financed Radiation and Environmental Research Association, based at Neuherberg, near Munich.

Laser photography is called holography. Laser beams are focused on a scale model of the chart area that can be anything up to two by two metres in size and transferred to a photographic plate.

The result is a hologram, invisible to the naked eye but glowing teddy in the beam of another laser. Holography, according to radiologist Jürgen Kinder, opens up new dimensions not only for geographers but also for training aircraft pilots, mountain rescue teams and the like.

Last but not least it could well prove extremely useful in schools, many of which already have lasers in their science labs. In five years or so we may be seeing the first holographic films.

Another headline-hitting development in cartography came in for criticism at Munich. Professor Herbert Hufnagel of Munich termed Bremen historian Arno Peters' "orthogonal" projection extremely frivolous and anything but up to the minute.

The Peters principle was designed to iron out the distortion caused by centuries of projections based on Europe as the centre of the world.

Using his projection Europe, the United States and the Soviet Union appear far smaller and less significant than they have done in the past in relation to South America, Africa and Australia.

Attempts to counteract this distortion that was inevitable when transferring the face of the globe to a flat surface had been frequent since before the first World War and were, Professor Hufnagel noted, standard practice at all colleges of surveying.

He brought to the conference's notice a climate map of the world published by the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences in 1955 and pointed out that its proportions (and the distortion of the Northern Hemisphere as usually visualised) were exactly the same as those of Arno Peters.

For maps of the entire world projections of this kind are quite unsuitable, Hufnagel maintained. There has yet, he stated, to be an improvement on Mercator's map of 1569, which at least got the angles right and was more satisfactory for position-finding.

Cartographers place far greater hopes in satellite surveys and the use of computers in their work. There will be unquestionable topographical changes in the years to come, Dr. Köster noted. They will be based on the irrefutable evidence of satellite charts.

For the first time satellite photography has made it possible to chart accurately the course of many rivers and coastlines. There are, of course, no longer any completely uncharted territories in the world, but satellites can fill in a great deal of detail.

A United Nations survey has revealed that only three per cent of the surface of the globe has been mapped in any detail — of a scale of 1:25,000 or less. Most of the world is only available at a scale of 1:1,000,000.

Information concerning other changes, such as new frontiers, roads, canals, pipelines and on on, is elicited for the most part by an international data centre in Budapest.

At times cartographers have, of course, to pay lip service to political guidelines — as, say, in the case of the so-called German Eastern territories.

"For decades we were given clear and strict instructions by Bonn," cartographer Köster complained. "Then, in 1969, they were quietly buried. Enquiries were made at several Bonn Ministries but no reply was forthcoming."

Now that Bonn has signed its treaties with Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin cartographers in this country have complied with the practice that has been observed in other countries for many years.

On all maps the frontiers of Germany are now marked as they are *de facto*, and place-names are entered in accordance with the current official designation.

The times they are a-changing in cartography. In a few years time many maps will be traced automatically with the aid of computers. Surveyors will have to seek fresh employment. Many land registry maps are already the result of

data processing. The exhibition featured maps of Bavaria with survey points denoted and handled by computers programmed by the Institute of Planning Cybernetics. In the data processing department of the Environment Ministry in Munich work is in progress on an information system for town and country planning commissioned by the Federal government and the standing conference of State premiers. The long-term target of this project is to produce within the hour computerised maps of any area required containing any information that may be required.

Karl Stankiewicz  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger,  
16 June 1973)



On the left is the Zeiss 1872 model microscope, designed by Ernst von Abbé, and beside it the Zeiss model 1973 (Photo: 7)

## New Zeiss microscope

In the Zeiss laboratories at Oberkochen a new microscope system has been developed that has astonished even specialists on being premiered. The Zeiss Axiomat range is based on research work by Dr. Kurt Michel and his team at the microscopy research laboratories.

The Axiomat design represents the first fundamental change in microscope structure in a century. The major functions are performed by a number of brick-shaped basic elements. Arranged in various orders, they combine to result in a compact microscope ideally suited for a special use.

The Axiomat's optical axis is symmetrical, which endows the new range with extraordinary mechanical and thermic stability.

One of the elements consists of a large and a small camera, both fully automatic. Instead of the large camera a photometer can be incorporated, though.

NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG

The Axiomat range is so designed to permit the rearrangement of a number of basic elements to produce ideal and compact instrument for specialised fields ranging from microscopy and semiconductor research.

The new microscope took a surprisingly short time to develop. The patent was applied for until 1967, since the Federal government has shared research and development expenditure with manufacturers.

The basic price of an Axiomat microscope is approximately 30,000 Marks. (Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 31 May 73)

## Continental drift theory given more weight

"Over the past ten years a new hypothesis on the development of oceans and continents has been evolved," Karlsruhe geophysicist Professor Karl Fuchs writes in a comprehensive review of the latest research published in *Friedrichsland*, the university journal.

"The current strom hypothesis," he continues, "is based on the assumption that the surface of the Earth is in relatively swift horizontal motion. The Earth's outer crust, the 100-km lithosphere, consists of six large and a number of smaller, rigid strata.

"They drift like icebergs on a substratum with reduced viscosity, colliding, sliding past one another and apart. According to the hypothesis some of the strata are in continual development underneath the oceans and slide back into the Earth's mantle elsewhere."

The motive force that parts the continents, according to the current theory, is basal magma that works its way up under the ocean beds, pushing aside the Earth's outer crust, the lithosphere.

As regards Africa and South America,

the assumption is that their drift was caused by a submarine mountain range, the Atlantic.

Echo soundings have proved that a range extends from Iceland to Antarctica and magma is presumed to flow from the ridge, pushing the old oceanic East and West at a rate of between 2 and six centimetres a year.

Since the Earth's surface is fixed, though, and magma on the move stays put somewhere or other, it is assumed that magma slips back into the bowels of the Earth elsewhere.

Geologists further assume that elsewhere can be localised as the deep divides in the Pacific. Like icebergs, the upend and plummet, parts of the oceanic lithosphere are presumed to be submerged up to 700 kilometres (400 miles) into the Earth's mantle at the ocean's greatest depths.

Where there are no "soft spots" in which matter can retreat the continents specifically, Africa and South America have no option but to move along with the ocean bed.

This, then, is the cause of continental drift. "Continents no longer plough the way through the ocean crust," Professor Fuchs explains. "They can be compared with rafts frozen on top of icebergs, passively float along with the ice."

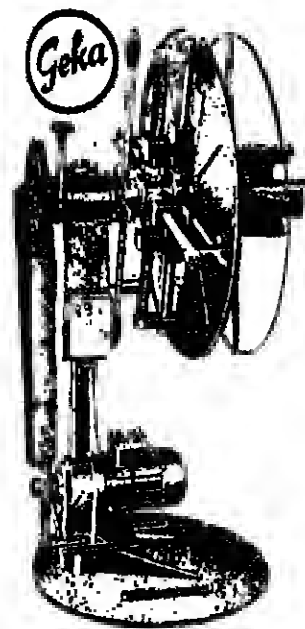
Theo Löbbecke  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 June 1973)

We export suitings, shirtings, jerseys and upholstery, printed piece goods.

Please contact:  
**GUSTAV BURMEISTER**  
Hamburg 7, Moendekampstr. 11  
W. Germany  
Textile-Exporter since 1912

## Automatic motor-driven reeling-up and unreeling Hasps

vertical and horizontal  
type for up to 20 tons coil weight  
**Geb. Kemmerich**  
Maschinenfabrik  
D-5952 Ailendorf - P.O. Box 250  
Telephona 4011 - Telex: 0874720



## SECOND HAND AND NEW CARS, TRUCKS, BUSES

in excellent condition  
Mercedes and Peugeot mainly  
and other German and foreign brands  
workshop equipment — small aeroplanes

## STELLING & WAGNER

D-2 Hamburg 33, P.O. Box 366, Fed. Rep. of Germany  
Tele: 02-174233 stwa d  
Phone: 61 42 41 cables: Stellwagen Hamburg

- Specialized suppliers for genuine + replacement spare parts for German cars and trucks
- Complete engines and engine units
- Speciality: Waterpumps, VW-Crankshafts, connecting rods
- Garage and Service Station equipment
- For your requirements of branch vehicle parts and truck parts please contact us or directly our associate

Office in Paris: C.O.F.F.I.M.A., 3 Rue L'Olive Paris 18  
206-20-42, Telex 68 121 COMOTO

## HERMES EXPORT KG

Hamburg-Schnefeld, P.O. Box 1146  
Telephone (0411) 830 70 21, Telex 02 11267 helco d

## Schmidt's PINE NUTRIENT

Keeps firs and spruces green  
Special salt for preventing conifers turning brown owing to trace element deficiencies.

- Pine nutrient supplies to the soil the deficient nutrients and thus enhances the growth of the roots and improves nutrient absorption.
- Pine nutrient promotes growth, produces longer annual shoots, and the casting of needles is prevented.
- Pine nutrient increases the resistance towards infestation by animal pests and fungus diseases.

Manufacturer and distributor:  
**W. Schmidt** - D-4046 Büttgen - Bahnh. 9 - W. Germany

OPEL  
MERCEDES  
PEUGEOT  
and other  
European  
models

ask the specialists  
all vehicles  
brand new or  
second hand

**GEORG H. LÜHRS**  
P.O. Box 50 09 52  
D-2 Hamburg 50  
Phone: (0411) 523 16 13  
Fed. Rep. of Germany

**VANS  
LORRIES  
BUSES**

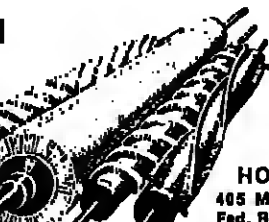
## Spare Parts and Accessories for Textile Machines

Spinning  
Weaving  
Finishing  
Knitting

**OVEREX**  
Hans Schulz  
Rebels 66  
O - 2008 Hamburg 1  
Tel. 32 49 24 Telex 02-181141

## Technical brushes

for all  
purposes  
made from  
a variety  
of  
materials



Specialists  
for brushes  
and  
roller-brushes  
for all  
industrial uses

**HOUBEN & CO.**  
465 Moenchengladbach  
Fed. Rep. of Germany

## DECORATIONS

with Wooden Mouldings and Plastic Ornaments — see our  
**COLLECTION ROYAL**

## RHEINISCHE ZIERLEISTENFABRIK

SCHLÜTER & CO.  
D-4154 Tönisvorst 2 - P.O. Box 30 - Tel. 02156/7229 - Telex 0653416

## STAIRCASES

hand-operated  
and fully automatic  
**Attie Stairs**  
of wood, aluminium, steel tube  
**Flat-Roof Ladder Staircases**



## WILH. HENKE KG

Factory of Attie Stairs  
P.O. Box 24  
D-4991 Altwede  
W. Germany  
Phone: (05743) 211  
Telex No. 09 7240  
henke-d

Leaflets:  
Technical documentation  
Cross-section which is desired

We supply:  
all kinds of

## FOOD-SPECIALITIES

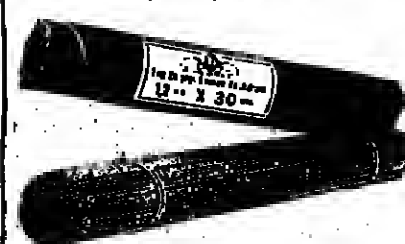
Also:  
Machines, Apparatuses, Metal- and  
Hardware, Pharmaceuticals,  
-bases, -essences, -oils,  
-compounds, perfume oils,  
Electrical Household Equipment

**ERNST H. BUSCH**  
D-2 Hamburg 36 - Grossa Blichsen 31  
Phone: 34 44 54 - Cables: Pharmairada

## FLORIST-WIRE

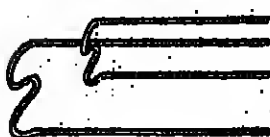
white or blue annealed, green-lac-  
quered, any desired thickness and  
length.

fil coupé, recuit blanc ou bleu, laqué  
vert n'importe quelle dimension.



## FERN PINS

covalliers brevétés



Specified inquiries requested:

**Aug. Peddinghaus**  
P.O. Box 447  
D-5870 Hemmer/Westf.  
Fed. Rep. of Germany



## ■ DRAMA

# Confusion at first Berlin drama congress

The first drama congress arranged by German-language drama schools could easily have proved a failure. Communication between the various groups was often extremely difficult because of the differences in terminology, in the political ideology behind it and in the aims of each individual school.

On the third day of the five-day congress held in Berlin from 4 to 8 June delegates from Zürich, Vienna and Essen who described themselves as conservatives expressed their objections to the congress.

There were too few theatre people at the congress, they claimed and accused the congress organisers of not letting the few that were there have their say. The organisers were also accused of being biased and the Berlin delegates' majority was also attacked.

But the protesters did not alter the course of the congress or cause its failure as most of the delegates recognised the need of improving the training given to actors and actresses.

Preparations had been so thorough (a 226-page preliminary document was issued beforehand) and organisation so efficient (thanks to Muriel Müller, head of the Max Reinhardt School in Berlin) that through secessionist groups were formed there was no split.

The most important decision taken at the congress was to set up a standing conference of drama teachers and students scheduled to meet at least twice a year. The first of these conferences is due to take place at Hanover's Music and Drama Academy in early October.

## New Hochhuth comedy

Playwright Rolf Hochhuth is currently working on a new political comedy based on the old Lysistrata theme. The play is set in Greece shortly after the establishment of the military regime in 1968.

As soldiers are to be stationed on a small Greek island, the women take a leaf out of Lysistrata's book and go on strike. In the end their actions meet with success.

The comedy will be published this autumn by the Rowohlt Verlag and should be performed at a number of theatres in the Federal Republic next spring.

(Die Welt, 14 June 1973)

## DIE WELT

Preparations for the first drama education congress lasted two years and the agenda was long and varied. Three hundred and fifty people attended the congress, including lecturers and students from all thirteen State drama schools in the German-speaking world, representatives of private schools and independent theatre groups, theatre directors and actors (though fewer than had been hoped), educationalists, psychologists, sociologists and drama theorists.

A pact from providing these people with general information about drama studies, the five-day congress discussed the training given to actors and actresses and the current state of affairs at the theatres for which they are trained.

It was generally agreed that few schools provided young actors with a realistic view of their profession. Though they taught technical skills they did not prepare actors for the realities of theatre life.

Demands were repeatedly raised for a more practical course of drama training. The drama schools' confusion about their own teaching aims and their disregard for changes in the theatre world were generally criticised.

New-style theatre where traditions are no longer emphasised demands a different type of actor to that turned out by drama schools. A number of speeches at the congress confirmed this view.

Professor Arno Paul of the Free University in Berlin and Dr Einar Buck of Hanover Technical University analysed the development of the bourgeois theatre and concluded that new dramatic forms must be found outside existing theatres. New styles and new subject matter must be found in order to cater for certain sections of the community.

Performances at municipal theatres more usually resembled a funeral than the pleasurable occasion they were meant to be, Paul and Buck claimed. Theatres would never attract new audiences in this fashion.

Delegates discussed past examples of free theatrical forms and the changes in drama training that resulted. Among the names mentioned were Stanislavski, Meyerhold, Piscator, Brecht, Artaud and the Living Theatre and, returning to the

present, Roger Planchon and the unity of theatre and drama school he advocates.

Only a few of the topics discussed or at least mentioned by the congress can be listed here. There was for instance the question of the psychological position of actors, especially at smaller theatres, the problems and methods of free groups, the problems involved in examinations at the schools, the further training of educationalists and actors for children's theatres. The minutes of all the debates will soon be published.

On the final day of the congress delegates passed a number of resolutions and recommendations. They demanded a scientific basis for the drama schools' teaching and learning aims, an increase in the length of study from three to four years and an improvement in the transition from training to practice.

They also passed a number of resolutions on children's theatres, demanded salary increases for actors who had only just started in the profession and called for an improvement in the position of assistant producers in theatres.

Wolfgang Kahleke  
(Die Welt, 13 June 1973)

## Gandersheim honours Roswitha von Gandersheim

Roswitha von Gandersheim, still remembered in the world of Western culture as Germany's first woman poet and celebrated by European humanists as "Germany's Sappho", "the world's most scholarly woman" or "a Teutonic marvel", is to be honoured again this year when a commemorative medal is to be struck on the thousand anniversary of her death.

The medal, sponsored by the town of Gandersheim, will be awarded annually to a German author. The best young actor at the annual Gandersheim Festival - this year, the fifteenth, is taking place from 26 May to 30 June - will be presented with a Roswitha ring.

The post office have issued a special postage stamp to commemorate Roswitha von Gandersheim and no lesser figure than President Gustav Heinemann came to the town this year to open the Festival.

There are no official documents recording her birth or death or any other events in her life but her literary works suggest that Roswitha, as she called herself, was born between 930 and 940 and probably died in 973. Roswitha received an excellent education in the convent at Gandersheim where she was canoness and did not publish her first work until 962.

The great political events of that time led to a flourishing culture which received most of its impetus from a synthesis of



HELENA A. ROSSOW VON  
HRO. SWIDA. MONIAL  
IN GANDERSHEIM  
(Photo: ...)

the ancient and Christian world. The great centres of this culture were the convent in Gandersheim.

Roswitha's works were also influenced by the spirit of the times. Their organisation was modelled on comedies of Terence and their matter was taken from the legends of Christian saints and martyrs.

It was with these dramatic legends that Roswitha attempted to suppress Roman social conventions that were morally objectionable from the Christian point of view.

Roswitha von Gandersheim was total of six dramas in Latin by prose. Her *Theophilus* is regarded as the oldest dramatic version of the legend. She also wrote a further drama in Latin hexameters and distichs as well as 25 lines of Apocryphal of St John.

Roswitha herself arranged her works into three volumes, according to their content. As they were written in Latin, they could only be read by scholars, though they were known beyond the frontiers of the world of German culture. Her works were forgotten for almost four centuries until Conrad Celtes rediscovered them in a manuscript at the St Emmeran convent in Regensburg.

Interest in Roswitha's works was revived in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries until Johann Christoph Schlegel, the literary critic and editor from Leipzig, tried to revive them.

Gottfried described Roswitha as only gifted intellectual person who understood anything about poetry. Her works had been beginning of the eighteenth century, they were now reissued into foreign languages. The first translations of her modern German were not until 1922, as part of a volume of poets of the middle ages.

The German edition of Roswitha's works was published by Helene Homeyer.

These and other critical editions of Roswitha's works have been published by the publisher of Roswitha to a wider range of readers, even in the present day.

Joachim Redetzki  
(Liebermann Nachrichten, 13 June 1973)

## THE ARTS

## Liebermann bows out with a milestone in Hamburg

### Liebermann Nachrichten

It was a stroke of genius when planning the schedule for the Hamburg Opera made Richard Strauss' last opera the last work to be premiered in the Staatsoper in the Rolf Liebermann.

This last new production of the 1973 season marks the farewell to Liebermann, who has been in Hamburg fourteen years.

It would not have been possible to find better work to mark this period of change, this time of reflection. Recently, as an entrée to his future career in Paris, Liebermann proved with a production of *The Marriage of Figaro* that even today an opera production can make an artistic statement.

This was again the case in Hamburg at the moment of farewell, when the director and his co-workers both had a chance to review their standpoint.

*Capriccio*, which Strauss called not an opera but conversation-piece for music in one act, was the ideal vehicle for reviewing the basic controversies of opera down through the centuries.

The theses put forward by Strauss were put across initially by Hans Sotin as La Roche, the theatre manager. They went far beyond the reach of the footlights in Hamburg, and brought forth from the Hamburg audience a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm.

During his years in Hamburg Liebermann has continually tried to enrich the repertoire with a series of commissioned works, since he believes emphatically in

the medium of opera as an art form which still has relevance today.

But the true greatness of Liebermann was the determination with which he set out to attract the greatest singers, directors and conductors to the Hamburg Staatsoper.

Under his aegis productions in Hamburg soared to new, previously undreamt-of heights. His decision to reproduce the phenomenon of opera in all its breadth with the best possible equipment and to confirm belief in the right of each of its forms to an existence had far-reaching consequences.

With this basic principle with regard to operatic work Rolf Liebermann's aims were the same as those of the authors of *Capriccio*, Clemens Krauss and Richard Strauss.

At the end of this work the audience leaves convinced of the message that the question: do words take precedence over music or vice-versa? has no answer that can be applied generally and unequivocally.

With convincing and masterly interpretations in the different sectors Rolf Liebermann made clear with great emphasis that this answer is relative. This indirect agreement with the work made *Capriccio* the ideal justification and no less ideal conclusion of his work at the Hamburg Staatsoper.

Transposition of *Capriccio*, basically a piece of chamber music, to the massive stage in Hamburg in fact meant that one or two artistic discrepancies had to be accepted. But these did not provide a convincing reason for suggesting that it was in any way mistaken to present this work at this place.

## Nestler retrospective at Hamburg Film Festival

of which could just as easily have been put across by the media of brochures, lectures or radio talks.

Blind actionism on the screen reproduced as an emotional stimulant drug. Higher algebra explained and demonstrated on a calculating machine? These judgments would be unfair. Most of these films were made amid pressures of time and money and were a political battlecry, an important step, an aid, a positive voice in an acute dispute.

Their analytical qualities, their exemplary nature, their valid arguments for the corresponding sphere of production and finally their possible use for other labour and class struggles can presumably only be judged by people who have experience in active political filmwork. Many such socialist groups came to Hamburg to test this programme for their purposes. The feuilleton, film criticism mutual, however, on this occasion admit that it is incomplete to judge.

Peter Nestler was an exception. He is a significant documentary filmmaker who moved to Sweden in 1966. There was a retrospective of his shorts. His pragmatic stylised will, his rigorous use of space and time, his calm, long camera moves and pans and the light, suggestive montage have an astonishing effect: people, landscapes, social ideas are presented in a matter-of-fact manner without being oppressive. They are never forced into a certain direction and are never degraded into the position of being proof of a political position.



Arlene Saunders as the Countess, Harald Ek as the musician Flammend and William Workman as the poet Olivier in the aptly sequenced Strauss' *Capriccio* at the Hamburg Staatsoper  
(Photo: Jo Vining)

It was largely due to the excellent conducting of Julius Rudel, who had a great feeling for the work, that *Capriccio* was made to fit into such a large theatre.

In places where the electrically amplified harpsichord placed accents of leitmotiv nature the sound was too oppressive, but this can presumably be improved in later performances.

Basically it was quite amazing how Rudel's musical skills managed to maintain all the colourful glory of the orchestra in the ensemble numbers such as the laughter and quarrel act.

Julius Rudel, the chief conductor at the City Centre Opera, New York, judging by this example, is one of the greatest Strauss interpreters of today.

The solo parts in his production were taken entirely by Hamburg regulars. Hans Sotin was outstanding, while Arlene Saunders sang the part of the Countess

with noble reserve and her intimate pianissimo were most impressive.

Harald Ek gave a flowing performance of the musician Flammend, and William Workman as the poet Olivier was excellent in the pantano of their conversation.

Victor Braun as the Count, Tatjana Tnyanos (Clairon) and Peter Haage (Souffleur) proved to be outstanding artists in their roles. Special applause went to Jeanette Scovotti and Adnif Dallapozza as the Italian singers in roles that called for great comedy as well as Italian tenor and soprano voices.

Rudolf Steinboeck and Eckehard Grubler performed their roles as the director and costumer with pleasing artistic integrity.

This production will go down as a milestone in the history of the Hamburg opera.  
Dr Hans Erdmann  
(Liebermann Nachrichten, 13 June 1973)

are demonstrated. The advance of industrialisation involved is scarcely noticed and highly plausible. Here we can see what the alienation of labour is all about.

This is underlined with Nestler's commentary with its harsh poetry. The first sentence is: "Paper is made from a thin watery pulp in which there are finely ground pieces or threads of vegetable fibres." The final sentence: "Waste water from paper factories pollutes lakes, rivers and coastlines."

Earlier Nestler films such as *Aufhören*, *Ruhr* (1964), *In Ruhgebiet* (1967) and *Die Donau rauf* (1969) have become famous, and yet in this country they have remained for the most part unknown. His report on neo-Fascism in this country was withdrawn by Swedish television two days before it was due to be broadcast, and it was not available for the Hamburg Film Festival either. One wonders whether Nestler will be able to work in this country again and have his films shown here.

On the last night of the Festival the Abaton cinema was almost empty for the most stirring film: *One Parallel Movie*, with scenes by Jean Luc Godard for his American film project of 1968 and scenes by D. A. Pennabaker about Godard on set with "Tom" Hayden, R.P. "Port" Leroi, Jonas, Eldridge Claver, the Jefferson Attridge and his cameraman Richard Leacock.

Godard never finished his film. Leacock and Pennabaker got together and together they made a film, a total disaster and an awful iconoclastic job. Godard's political film director. This film is due to be shown soon in independent cinemas. Dr Hans Erdmann  
(Liebermann Nachrichten, 13 June 1973)

Most television actors are dissatisfied with their working conditions, the White-Collar Workers' Union (DAG) found during its painstakingly conducted survey. The findings have now been submitted to the appropriate authorities in Bonn.

The DAG report outlines the current situation of actors and producers in the various branches of the entertainment business. Though it also investigates the position at State-run theatres, private theatres and in the film industry, most attention is paid to television.

The DAG found that television companies refuse to consider actors as employees. Instead they give them free-lance status in order to avoid paying social security contributions and calculating their tax deductions.

Television companies have so far refused to agree to pay deals which would be legally binding in all parts of the country. DAG claims that actors and

## Union investigates conditions

producers from Bonn have refused to accept the present conditions under which they are paid on a free-lance basis. DAG also claims that the television companies have entered into a series of obligations and agreements that take effect when an actor revolts against various conditions imposed upon him.

DAG criticised the fact that contracts often remain unfulfilled and the work was completed and then handed out. This practice is also common at radio stations.

"The normal conditions of work are often ignored and the actors are of their powerful position by dictating

contracts that are often extremely dubious from a legal point of view, the report states.

The DAG campaign was devoted to compiling the report and other researchers' findings were included in it, DAG points out.

Many actors indeed tend to criticise the situation outlined in the report. Complaints can always be heard in theatres and television studios. Criticism does not only come from the unknown actors - without whose help no television series or drama would be possible. Even the stars who normally receive better treatment talk of anxiety.

There are so many complications in the acting branch that it would be difficult to draw a standardised set of regulations governing the employment of actors and producers. But the DAG has taken a step in the right direction.

Joachim Redetzki  
(Liebermann Nachrichten, 13 June 1973)



## EDUCATION

# Proficiency examinations - the new route into university

Politicians are never short of catch-phrases or trendy slogans when, according to party affiliation, they praise or attack the education system in the Federal states.

We can see how serious their statements are when it comes to university entrance. Universities no longer close their doors today to students who leave school without their Abitur, or school-leaving certificate.

Evening classes, correspondence courses and other opportunities open to persons who have left school have already opened the way to university or other institutes of further education for a large number of students.

But there is no sense forcing all would-be students to attend evening classes or join correspondence courses. This policy would cost a good deal of time and energy.

Some of these would-be students would indeed find it a waste of time to catch up on their Abitur. In many cases it is therefore more sensible to make them sit the "proficiency examination" - often called the suitability test or special examination - to check that they have the necessary qualifications and abilities for attending courses of further education.

The proficiency examination is designed for those would-be students who possess an appropriate all-round education and whose personality, intellectual capabilities and past performances make them appear suitable candidates for a course of study in a subject with which they are already acquainted.

Most Federal states demand a completed course of career training. Applicants must be older than 25 and younger than forty. Bremen and Lower Saxony also allow 21-year-olds to sit the

examination in exceptional circumstances.

All Federal states are agreed on questions of principle up to this point. It is where the details are concerned that federalism once again runs riot in the field of education.

The demands placed on would-be students by the proficiency examinations vary. The unfortunate outcome of this is that all the CDU/CSU-governed Federal states plus Hamburg do not recognise the Bremen proficiency examination and refuse to accept those applicants tested in the city.

Indeed, the idea behind the proficiency examination in Bremen is far removed from that held by the other Federal states. When testing general and specialised knowledge, Bremen places far less emphasis on purely memorised facts than on the way applicants deal with material. "Students must be capable of discussing questions of human coexistence and their own position in society," the city's education authority explains.

The applicant must also be able to express their ideas in generally understandable oral and written form. Other Federal states demand considerably more - students must display skill and adroitness in their oral and written usage of the German language.

Only Lower Saxony and Berlin pursue a similar course to Bremen in their examination of proficiency. The Berlin examination regulations state: "Questions that could be answered by means of memorised material are inadmissible."

The first batch of students sat the proficiency examination in Bremen in 1972. Of the original 340 applicants 265 were allowed to sit the examination and 210 of them passed. A total of 1,147 applications have already been received this year.

It is no coincidence that half of these applicants do not come from Bremen. The examination is tougher in other Federal states and the success rate lower. Only 535 applicants passed the examination of proficiency throughout the whole of the Federal Republic in 1969 and 1970.

Nobody passed in Schleswig-Holstein, only six in the Saar and ten in Baden-Württemberg. The highest pass rates were recorded in Bavaria with 205 successes and Bremen with 89.

Only 35 students in North Rhine-Westphalia attended courses of higher education after taking the examination of proficiency in 1972. The Academic Examination Bureau in Bonn, the body responsible for the examination in North Rhine-Westphalia, believes that this number is high enough.

"The examination should be seen as a reward for those students who have already displayed some academic merit. It must not be looked upon as a cheap substitute for evening classes or correspondence courses," the bureau explains.

Some time ago a television programme described the proficiency examination as an easy third way of qualifying for higher education and added no explanation. Over five hundred would-be students applied to the Academic Examination Bureau as a result - none of them were accepted.

Apart from the proficiency examination qualifying students for university entry (except in Lower Saxony), some Federal states organise similar examinations - dubbed special examinations or suitability tests - allowing students to study a specific subject at university level - usually education. The success rate is normally higher where these examinations are concerned, though standards are normally lower.

## Karlsruhe court upholds professors' powers

future clashes will have to take the court's decision into account.

Politicians will now have to act. University laws specifying the composition of Senate, faculty and departmental committees will have to be revised as the main point of the professors' protest revolved around the powers of the various groups on decision-making bodies.

Some four hundred professors issued an appeal to the Federal Constitutional Court against legislation passed by the Lower Saxony Provincial Assembly on 26 October 1971.

The law, which was to remain in force until the Lower Saxony Education Ministry under Peter von Oertzen issued a comprehensive university law, ruled that the faculty committees for instance would consist of twelve university teachers, six academic staff, six students and three other staff. Under this scheme the professors could be outvoted at any time.

The Constitutional Court upheld the State's right to decide the administrative form of universities according to the prevailing social and academic conditions but ruled that the basic right of free academic activity must not be violated.

The Court therefore upheld the appeal of the professors who pointed out that their right of free academic activity was

guaranteed by Article Five Paragraph Three of Basic Law.

Besides confirming this general principle, the majority of judges presiding over the case gave advice on how this legal guarantee should be phrased. They suggested that university teachers should retain their decisive influence over questions of university teaching. The best way to do this would be to grant them half the votes on decision-making bodies.

They must be able to exert even more influence on questions of research, the Court ruled. Granting non-academic staff a share in decision-making was inappropriate, the judges added.

Two judges disagreed with this majority verdict. They did not disagree with the general principle behind the verdict but thought the individual recommendations went too far. They claim that it is not the responsibility of the Constitutional Court to provide exact definition of the professors' position of precedence on university bodies.

Lower Saxony's Education Minister, Peter von Oertzen, judged the Court's decision favourably, claiming that it on the whole confirmed his own views and approved of the "group university".

His statement was meant as a rebuff to the Lower Saxony branch of the CDU which claimed that the Court's ruling had inflicted a crushing defeat on the Social Democrats' university policy.

## MEDICINE

# People eat too much of the wrong thing, experts claim

## DER TAGESSPIEGEL

The courses described as the Abitur-Holder course" (by the University) or as bridging courses comprehensive universities in Essen, Paderborn, Siegen and Wuppertal are a new feature.

These courses are designed to allow members of underprivileged groups to gain access to university college education. The first 75 participants were drawn out of a list of persons who originally applied.

There is one other way of university without taking the entrance examination - by graduating from an advanced vocational college. The course is simple and there are no restrictions on a student's further courses of study.

Apart from being able to study whatever subject they want, most states make allowances for some of the period spent studying at an advanced vocational college and the qualifications obtained there.

Regulations vary when a college student wishes to leave before the end of his course in order to study at university. Most Federal states allow vocational college students to enter university and continue studying. At present there is still a world shortage of fully-trained dietitians. There are three among the various education ministries and nutritional officers in the Federal Republic but at standards demanded.

The number of students switching from advanced vocational colleges to universities has grown steadily over the past few years. But it is uncertain whether a large-scale corrective measure is to be taken.

Not long ago this course was still celebrated as a special achievement. The progressive education system - this becoming a target for conservatives.

A motion was recently put forward by the Bavarian Provincial Assembly for a restriction on the number of students being allowed to switch from vocational college to university.

Professor Gerd Roelcke, head of the Vice-Chancellors Conference, has called for certain restrictions and a meeting in Berlin in May the Academic Council demanded tighter controls.

Kurt Jürgen  
(Die Zeit, 5.7.73)

The outlines of future political action on this issue have become clear despite current controversy. The reformers want a greater share of decision-making. Universities will interpret the moderate conservative verdict as favourable to cause, even though they will not be able to ignore the basic decision taken by judges. But despite this verdict there will still be plenty of room for manoeuvre provincial assemblies and the universities themselves.

Whatever developments follow in future, the university laws will have to be amended in the Federal states of Hamburg, Bremen, Baden-Württemberg, North Rhine-Westphalia and Hesse.

The central government's own law work university law which would define of each group's voting power in favour of a general ruling in the draft will now contain more than recommendations.

This is the only way to prevent university policy in the Federal Republic being divided depending on whether a particular Federal state is governed by Social Democrats and Free Democrats on the one hand or the CDU and CSU on the other.

Clashes will not cease to occur but the Constitutional Court's verdict on decision-making is important as it clarifies a major point being discussed at universities today. Before introducing any changes in this sector in future - or in any social sector for that matter - politicians will have to decide whether they are prepared to accept the verdict of the Basic Law.

(Deutscher Akademiker-Schülerbund)

shortage of protein, vitamins and other essential foodstuffs.

Many popular beliefs about the organism's needs must be revised, delegates in Hanover were told. This applies above all to those minimal quantities of chemical substances that are an indispensable factor in the functioning of many of the body's enzymes. But information is still scarce in this sector.

The amount of essential foodstuffs contained in nutrition is not the only decisive factor. There is also the question of whether or not they are changed in any way through preservatives or preparation, resulting in an unsuspected shortage of vital supplies to the organism.

Critical analysis of daily nutritional requirements and the amounts actually consumed will probably reveal further surprising information. It was repeatedly suggested at Hanover that no change in diet will fully compensate lack of exercise.

## Metabolism mystery

Experiments, so far conducted on animals only, suggest that physical activity, that is use of the muscles, causes a qualitative change in the organism's metabolism and that it is only this change in the metabolism that provides the stimulus for all the body's functions.

Exercise is therefore as important to health as compensation for nutritional deficiencies. The consequences of the lack of exercise now commonly observed will only be completely obvious in the generation at present in adolescence. This generation has been accustomed to a relatively passive existence all its life.

Dr Werner Pfeiffer  
(Der Tagespiegel, 10 June 1973)

## Doctors call for measures to reduce fat content in food

## Frankfurter Rundschau

A press office run by doctors, dentists and chemists in Baden-Württemberg has called for legislation to cut the amount of fat contained in foodstuffs and oblige manufacturers to state the calory content in the most important foods.

A statement issued by the press bureau claimed that few people today could avoid putting on extra weight without adequate information about the food they eat.

A survey conducted by Stuttgart University's department of nutritional physiology revealed that the per capita consumption of fat in the Federal Republic reached a record high of 140.3 grammes a day in 1971 and 1972.

The daily per capita consumption of carbohydrates dropped to 352.1 grammes over the same period, confirming the general medical view that the alarming rise in excess weight and the resulting drop in life expectancy is due primarily to excessive consumption of fat.

Inhabitants of the Federal Republic consumed a daily average of 2,499 calories in 1971 and 1972. To this total must be added the 170 calories resulting from consumption of alcohol.

Assuming that a person doing light manual work requires 2,500 calories a day, consuming 140.3 grammes of fat takes care of half the number of calories needed. But fat should make up no more than one third of the total calory supply.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 June 1973)

## What is happening in Germany? How do Germans view world events?

DIE WELT, Germany's great independent quality daily with nationwide circulation carries the answers to these questions plus full coverage of economic affairs. DIE WELT is available all over the Federal Republic and in more than 120 countries abroad. It is one of the world's very few really great newspapers. DIE WELT speaks authoritatively for West Germany all over the world. If you want to establish business connections with Germany or if you want to reach top people in the Federal Republic, then you need DIE WELT - both as reader and as advertiser.

## DIE WELT

UNIVERSITÄT TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Hamburg · Berlin · Essen · Frankfurt/M.

D 2000 Hamburg 36

Kaiser-Wilhelm-Straße 1

Tel.: (0411) 351131

Telex: 02-11 149, 02-14 272

## Coupon



I should like to acquaint myself with DIE WELT. Please send me some free copies together with subscription details.



I am interested in advertising in DIE WELT under the heading of \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me details of rates.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_



## ■ OUR WORLD

## Tall people's association agitates for more consideration

## DIE ZEIT

The "Big People" of this country are in despair because they are getting the short end of the stick. Heinz-Jürgen Preuss, chairman of this country's 2,300-strong giants club, has produced a survey of this distressing situation using data collected from the Baltic to the Alps.

Herr Preuss, a technician from Dortmund and in his association quite a small fellow with only 1.98 metres in height, said that big people have problems in every direction.

Herr Preuss, 30, said: "For oversize people everything is very expensive. It begins with the purchase of clothing and goes on to furnishing the home."

Speaking for his fellow large colleagues Herr Preuss said: "We are treated as society's stepchildren. We are continuously at a disadvantage. Clothes are costly, taking up almost 35 per cent of a person's income. And it is impossible to be modern, up-to-date in what a large person wears."

Herr Preuss said: "Most clothes a tall person wears have to be tailor-made - buying off the peg is quite out of the question for most items. If a manufacturer specialises in clothing for tall people he has a monopoly position and can charge what he likes."

In order to agitate for more consideration in society tall people have been organised for the past twenty years in a nationwide association.

Basic measurements have been laid down for club members - for women 1.80 metres and for men 1.90. Without shoes, of course.

People who have these minimum measurements, and most of the club members are considerably taller, join the association so that they can form a common front to agitate for more consideration and better living conditions.

It is not easy to be a tall person. If a person has more inches, or centimetres, than most he is wide open for nicknames such as "Lofty" or even "Shorty". Seeking revenge for this derision tall people are likely to call their tormentors "Garden dwarfs" or "German gnomes".

## Stuffed animal thefts

A mysterious series of thefts from the Alexander König zoological museum in Bonn has puzzled the authorities. The thief specialises in stuffed animals.

Any number of the show cases that were filled with items from mounted hutches to wampum are now empty.

The cases were opened with a skeleton key and the police believe that the thief is a specialist whose booty finds its way to America for private collections.

Professor Ernst von Lehmann of the Museum said: "It is also possible that a musical collector from somewhere in the neighbourhood is enriching his collection in this way."

The thefts began a few weeks ago when a nest of crocodile eggs disappeared. The other items that have vanished include some prehistoric exhibits valued at over 1,000 Marks.

(Welt am Sonntag, 3 June 1973)

But for all their height tall people are fearful of the aggressive attitudes they encounter from their smaller fellow citizens. They suffer for their greater size.

Herr Preuss said: "The women suffer the most. In our association the tallest is registered at 2.16 metres. If a tall girl goes to a dance she usually has to play the part of a wallflower. If a man has the courage to ask her to dance he rarely summons up that courage a second time."

Men also have difficulties in their relations with those around them who are shorter. (The tallest man in the Big People's Association is 2.38 metres in height, the tallest man in the Federal Republic and Europe.)

Troubles usually begin when a young man joins the Army to do his military service and is lined up before the sergeant-major for the first time. Comments are bound to be made in front of the smaller recruits.

Complexes caused by these situations can be neutralised in the club, according to Herr Preuss. But it is not so easy to get rid of bad feelings elsewhere.

Herr Preuss has denounced these prejudices in his survey. He complains that desks for tall people are hopeless unless telephone books are put under the legs to make them higher. Beds and bed clothing can only be obtained from specialist suppliers and there is usually many months' delivery delay. Tall people cannot go into the lighting section of a department store because they are likely to bump into the lights, break them and then have to pay for them.

Herr Preuss said: "Everywhere we go we have to go with our heads down because we are so frightened of knocking something down."

The list of complaints that tall people have is endless. When a tall person checks into a hotel he has to take a double room to have enough room to move around in and sleep peacefully. If a tall person has to be admitted to hospital a paper wall has to be raised before the patient can get a super-bed to lie in.

Problems occur in city transport, aeroplanes and motor cars. Herr Preuss said: "Motor cars are not built for tall people. If a tall person wants to drive a car either the rear seat has to be used or the

front seat has to be pushed so far back there is no room for passengers on the rear seats." He added: "To alter this all costs money, of course." The same problems occur in trains and planes. Tall people can only take advantage of their height once a year - at Christmas. The great aim of all tall people, tall ensembles, has yet to be achieved, but their association endlessly agitates for this. Herr Preuss' survey should help to bring sympathetic attention to the tall person's plight.

R. Cullmann  
(Die Zeit, 8 June 1973)

## Otto Lilienthal - a daring man with a flying machine

He was one of the first German entrepreneurs to introduce the concept of profit-sharing with his workers. He developed a fog-horn that in his time was obligatory equipment for coastal vessels. He developed a sand box for children to play in which is in use to this day and he wrote a play. But all this had nothing to do with making the name Otto Lilienthal a household word.

He was born in Anklam, Pomerania 125 years ago. He "taught man flying" as Ferdinand Ferber, a French contemporary and also a pioneer of flight wrote.

Along with the younger brother, Gustav, who later became his close associate, he constructed at the gates of his home town a flying model that maintained its flight with muscle power.

When Otto returned from the Franco-Prussian war he and his brother experimented with various apparatus where they had then set up shop. They discovered that a forward velocity was needed to obtain and sustain flight and in

1874 that convex surfaces are efficient for flying. In order to make a living the brothers had to break off their work and it was not until 1888 that he was able to resume their work. In 1886 a book appeared, *Bird flight as the art of flying* in which Otto Lilienthal reported on the studies he had made.

By 1890 the brothers had gone to theoretical speculation. They went to test their apparatus, made of wood and lathered cotton wool. In their garden from heights one to two metres up they decided them. In the autumn made several trial leaps into the air. The Sitzberg near Werder. Because of an injured hip Gustav was unable to part in further attempts in flying. From heights five to six metres up he was able to sail on the wind distance of 25 metres.

In 1893 Lilienthal was in the United States. He had made real progress in his development of his flying apparatus. He applied for a patent in Germany, France and America.

A year later Lilienthal had a 15-metre artificial hill made at his small machine factory in Lichterfelde, near Berlin. He continued with his flying trials. He showed off his apparatus to visitors.

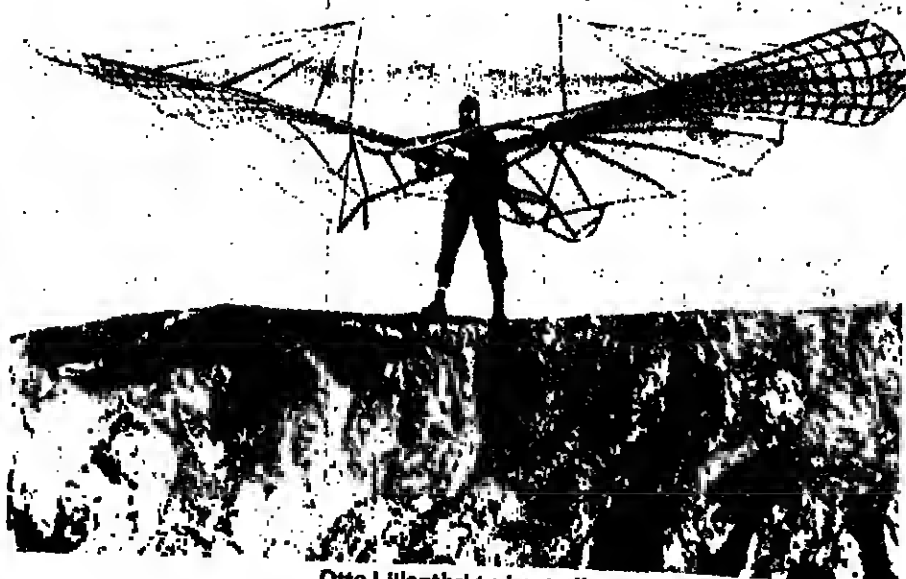
As he was only able to fly a maximum of one hundred metres, he moved to the Gollenberg in the Rhinow hills where better conditions attracted him. Here he was able to achieve flights of 350 metres.

Otto Lilienthal knew nothing of the machines powered by fuel that fly on their own velocity, independent of the power of the wind.

On 9 August Otto Lilienthal died when a gust of wind caught his apparatus on the Gollenberg. He died the next evening from these injuries.

Otto Lilienthal made a considerable contribution to flying. The inscription on his gravestone at the cemetery in Lichterfelde has launched him into world of legend. The stone reads: "Sacrifices have to be made."

Klaus Aulrich  
(Die Welt, 23 Mar 1973)



Otto Lilienthal trying to fly

(Photo: Historia)

SPORT  
Günter Netzer, profile of a football pro

Günter Netzer, captain of Borussia Mönchengladbach, will be playing for Real Madrid next season. Neither club is prepared to disclose details of the transfer but in the event of a transfer within country Netzer was last estimated to a market value of 1.8 million Marks. Günter Netzer, a sympathetic head, was despite the news of his transfer to Madrid and his inability to play this country against Brazil in Berlin, reason being the sudden death of his father.

Netzer, who owned a grocery's in Mönchengladbach, died as a result of two successive strokes. There was a long of genuine sympathy with Günter, and merely because he is an ace football player who is continually in the spotlight.

Günter Netzer is a football star who is the same time mysterious and contradictory. He really is an exception in the business.

Seventy per cent of the general public, 11 million people in this country when it is said and done, know who he is, and that is more than can be said for most public figures.

Günter Netzer was born on 14 September 1944, has been capped 31 times, earns more money than any other player under contract to Borussia Mönchengladbach, his home town's Federal League club, has the largest feet in the league (size 47, corresponding to English size 14 and US size 15), boasts the longest hair of any professional footballer in this country and, but not least, has signed a contract to play for Real Madrid starting next season.

His top-secret transaction affected three people closest to him most, his mother, his girlfriend Hannelore Grluat and DFB chief coach and national team manager Helmut Schön, the man who always made it up with Netzer despite their many squabbles.

Those days now seem to be over. Schön has finally given Netzer up. "There is," he says, "apparently a clause in his contract with Real Madrid allowing him to take part in any game for which he is required by this country, but I rather fancy nothing will come of it in practice."

Netzer has often taken love and shock. Prior to the 1970 World Cup competition, for instance, he responded to criticism by national coach Helmut Schön by announcing that he would never again play for his country.

Suddenly celebrated as a rebel, he came in terms with Schön after all but eventually was unable to play in Mexico because of an injury.

Troubles such as these are characteristic of Netzer, an awkward man who makes life difficult for both himself and his friends. But his friends have always forgiven him, convinced as they are by his astonishing talent with the football that Netzer is a genius.

Netzer himself has always fostered the impression, claiming, for instance, that during a game he draws lines across the pitch in his mind's eye and kicks the ball along these imaginary lines.

This certainly fits the image of a player who combines professional capability on the field of play and playboy allurements off it. Netzer combines level-headed business sense and a tendency to daydream.

He is an unusual image, for a sporting man at least, and both he and his girlfriend Hannelore Grluat have devoted time and thought to its cultivation.

Many of his fellow-players take care to be as expected of men dedicated to

football, but Netzer does pop gear and not only plunges headlong into the nightlife of swinging Munich but also gets away with it.

Then there are the periods when he does not play particularly well for his club and takes rather a long time to recuperate from his many injuries.

Only his closest associates are more than suspicious that there is a connection between these and the time he devotes to his discotheque Lovers' Lane, his restaurant La Laque, an advertising agency, the Mönchengladbach club magazine and his work as a representative for a number of sports equipment manufacturers.

Netzer has worked tirelessly, it is unquestionably true, on his business sidelines. Only a few months ago he consulted Munich manager Robert Schwan, who looks after the interests of Bayern captain Franz Beckenbauer.

Schwan planned to harness Beckenbauer and Netzer as an exclusive duo in advertising, plans that nearly involved the two players in serious trouble with the Football Association.

What Schwan had in mind was a pair of football-playing cartoon figures named Ramba and Zamba. They bore a striking resemblance to Tip and Tap, the World Cup mascots, with whom, of course, they would have competed but their facial resemblance to Netzer and Beckenbauer was even more striking!

This project never left the drawing-board, but Netzer will not be unduly worried. He must net a good 400,000 Marks a year from his various business sidelines.

On leaving for Spain he will doubtless leave his business interests in this country in the capable hands of girlfriend Hannelore, yet she claimed to be as surprised as Günter's mother, national coach Schön and officials of his club on hearing the news that he had signed up with Real Madrid.

Netzer seems to be cursed with an inevitable penchant for gravely disappointing his nearest and dearest. The result is that he has a great many fans but few really close friends.

He was never on the best of terms with his club coach Hennes Weisweiler and his team-mates. Netzer was a great and towering figure in the world of football, but a lonely one.

Ulrich Schröder  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 June 1973)



Günter Netzer

(Photo: Nordbild)

## World Cup preparations in full swing

On 13 June 1974 President Hainemann will inaugurate at Waldstadion, Frankfurt, the greatest football spectacle ever to take place in this country. With twelve months to go it is already apparent that the tenth association football World Cup will be a record-breaker.

Never have so many countries entered teams for the qualifying rounds. Ninety-eight entries from a total of 141 countries in which soccer is organised are in the running.

Never has so much money been spent in preparation for a World Cup. New grounds and improvements to existing facilities will have cost some 250 million Marks, and the organisers will, by the time they have finished, also have spent roughly 22 million Marks.

Never has the final round comprised so many fixtures - 38 games as against 32 in Mexico - held at so many different venues (nine).

DFB, the Federal Republic Football Association, is hoping that two million spectators will pass through the turnstiles, paying some forty million Marks at the gate. In Mexico the total crowd numbered 1,670,000, so this too would be a new record.

Let no one think the World Cup is not big news. Already, with twelve months to go, the girl at the switchboard of the Frankfurt World Cup head offices (newly built at a cost of five million Marks) receives fifty-odd calls a day from all over the world.

From now on the top men of the organising committee, President Hermann Neubauer, World Cup director Hermann Joch, his deputy Hans Lang and PRO Dr Wilfried Gerhardt, will have precious little time for their homes and families.

"So far everything has gone exactly to schedule," Dr Gerhardt claims, and Karl-Hermann Zobel, head of the publications department, adds that "this will be a World Cup run for professionals by professionals."

The most impressive indication so far that this is no idle boast is the fact that there have been no real mishaps since the organising committee was set up in 1968, two years after this country's bid to host the World Cup was given the go-ahead in England.

The difficulties that have occurred, frequently financial, have been settled without much ado, as were irregularities in advance ticket sales, which are now proceeding splendidly.

So far only tickets for the cup final, to be held on 7 July in Munich's Olympic Stadium, have been sold out, but the DFB also expects full houses at the opening game in Frankfurt, featuring Cup-holders Brazil, the match to decide third place and all fixtures of the home team.

The organising committee is working on the basis of seventy-per-cent capacity at first-round games and eighty per cent at second-round fixtures, which would amount to an average of 77 per cent.

By way of comparison, 81.8 per cent capacity was achieved in Mexico and 78.7 per cent of tickets were sold in England.

This play-off between the sixteen best football-playing countries in the world will also set up new records for media coverage and logistics. The World Cup will be covered by 2,000 newspapermen, 1,000 radio and TV commentators, 800 photographers and technicians.

More than 600 applications from thirty countries have already been made to the organising committee, the most ambitious applicant so far being the Brazilian sports magazine *Placar*, which plans to cover next year's World Cup with fifteen staff writers and six photographers.

It stands to reason, of course, that publicity is being writ large. Tip and Tap, the two cartoon kids who are the official symbol of the 1974 World Cup, are not faring as badly as initial criticism might have suggested, having already outsold Waldi, the dachshund symbol of the Munich Olympics.

Then there is the four-language World Cup poster, selling at 9.50 DM, and any number of souvenirs, ranging from a World Cup trumpet for the well-equipped fan to a suggested poster featuring a football-playing grandmother.

By no means all the publicity suggestions have met with official approval, let it be added, and a fair number of them are not what you might call in good taste.

As regards the participants only two of the sixteen countries are already

## DER TAGESSPIEGEL

definitely earmarked: the reigning champions Brazil and the host country.

In European Zone 1 Hungary has fallen by the wayside after a 3-3 draw against Sweden. With a final game against Malta to win Sweden stands to top the zonal tables ahead of Austria.

Italy, the runner-up in Mexico, needs only to win at home against the disappointing Swiss team, which so far has scored only one goal in 270 minutes, and that against Luxembourg, to qualify.

Having blotted its copy-book with a disgraceful 2-0 defeat in Poland England needs to win the return match, particularly as tiny Wales are doing well at the top of the zonal table.

The prospects are good for two more countries that have been out of the running since 1958: Scotland and Holland.

The Scots need only take home two points from two games against Czechoslovakia to qualify, the Czechs having dropped a clanger in drawing with Denmark. Holland is level-pegging with Belgium, but has home games, a better goal average and the stars of Ajax Amsterdam in its favour.

The Eastern Bloc will probably be represented by four teams next year. In addition to Hungary, Bulgaria (currently three points ahead of Portugal), Yugoslavia (with only a home game against Spain left to play) and, for the first time ever, the GDR are the likely candidates.

The GDR team can still maintain its lead under its own team. The 1-0 defeat at the hands of Rumania in Bucharest no longer matters.

The South American countries will doubtless play a major role again. Peru or Chile could quite well oust the USSR in the qualifying encounters and ex-World Cup-winners Uruguay and Argentina face such relatively feeble opposition that they are odds-on favourites to qualify.

Even Mexico, the host of the 1970 World Cup, ought to qualify, facing opposition merely from countries such as Guatemala and Trinidad.

It remains to be seen who will represent Africa, where twelve countries seem equally well placed to make the running. The final participant will represent either Asia or the Pacific. Two qualifying games have yet to be played between Australia and South Korea.

So the likely competitors in next year's association football World Cup are this country, Brazil, Hungary, Italy, Holland, the GDR, England, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Scotland, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, Mexico, an African country and Australia. (Der Tagespiegel, 17 June 1973)